

BRENNUS.

The chieftain stood by the weighing scale :
Ounces by ounces, and pound by pound,
He watched the weights till the bargain'd into
Weighed down the balance, and, all around,
The conquered shouted, "Nay I stay!" quoth he
"This is not the weight of victory."

Gold in Ingots and coined gold,
Emeralds, rubies and pearls were there ;
Sculptures and paintings worth wealth untold, —
All that the world holds precious and rare.
"Your ransom, covards, is paid," quoth he,
"But where is the price of my victory?"

So saying, he throw on the trembling scale's
The ponderous sword that had won him Rome;
Might makes right when true manhood falls,
And the vanquished or a nether soul nor
home.
E'en the gold that buys for them life and wealth,
Is light when weighed against the victor's
steel.

The lesson has yet to be learned again,
Our gods are the molten calves of gold ;
We look for treasures and not for men,
So our sons and daughters are bought and
sold.
And love's gold weighed against hearts of steel,
Lies valueless under the victor's heel.

The following communication which appeared in a late issue of the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, refers to a very gallant defence of a British post during the old Revolutionary war, a detailed account of the action is to be found in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, Vol. IV., Page 17, under the title of "The Revolt of the British American Colonies."

We hope our contemporary will follow up the suggestions of his correspondent, and acquire those journals for the purpose of giving the world a record of historical incidents of great value.

The site of the British fortifications were not known as Castine, nor does it appear that they received any other name than Machias. They are described as standing on the Peninsula forming the harbor of Magabagaduce at the mouth of the Penobscot River.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*,

Sir,—Since I came here a few days ago, I have seen in the possession of Dr. Joseph L. Stevens, a gentleman now in his 83rd year, a journal kept by two men of the British army, giving all the details of the attack on this place, and its continuance from day to day, commencing July 25, 1779, and ending August 14, of that year. This attack on the British by 3,000 Provincial troops, under Brigadier-General Solomon Lovell, commander-in-chief of the forces of the State of Massachusetts Bay, and by 18 war vessels under Commodore Saltonstall, was handsomely repelled by 700 British regulars of the Seventy-fourth and Eighty-second regiments, under Brigadier-General Francis McLean, and three sloops of war of 16 guns each, under Captain Henry Mowatt. The English land forces were entrenched. On the 14th of August, 1779, an English fleet from New York, under Sir George Collier, hove in sight, when the Americans took to their ships. These ships were pursued, and all captured or destroyed; the most of the men escaped. Lieutenant John Moore of the British army, then only 18 years of age, hero heard for the first time a hostile shot. His subsequent career, until he fell while in command of the British army at Coruna, is known to all. Wolfe has immortalized his name in the never-to-be-forgotten lines on his burial, when

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note."

Lieutenant Moore, in a letter giving an account of a skirmish which took place here on the 28th of July, 1779, says: "On the 28th, after a sharp cannonade from the shipping on the wood, to the great surprise of General McLean and the garrison, the Americans effected a landing. I happened to be on picket that morning, under the command of a captain of the Seventy-fourth regiment, who, after giving them one fire, instead of encouraging his men, who naturally had been a little startled by the cannonade, to do their duty, ordered them to retreat, leaving me and about twenty men to shift for ourselves. After standing for some time I was obliged to retreat to the fort, having 5 or 6 of my men killed, and several wounded. I was lucky to escape untouched."

I think it would interest the readers of the *Journal*, if you would get a copy of these papers and publish them. They should be rescued from oblivion.

Names of American vessels taken and destroyed:

SHIPS.

Warren, Saltonstall, 32 guns (250 men), 18 and 12 pdrs., burned.
Sally, Holmes, 22 guns (200 men), 9 and 12 pdrs., burned.
Putnam, Waters, 20 guns (130 men), 9 pdrs., burned.
Hector, Cairnes, 20 guns (130 men), 9 pdrs., burned.
Revenge, Hallet, 20 guns (120 men), 6 pdrs., burned.
Monmouth, Ross, 20 guns (100 men), 6 pdrs., burned.
Hampden, Salter, 20 guns (130 men), 9 and 6 pdrs., taken.
Hunter, Brown, 20 guns (130 men), 6 pdrs., taken,
Vengeance, Thomas, 18 guns (140 men), 9 and 6 pdrs., burned.
Black Prince, West, 18 guns (100 men), 6 pdrs., burned.
Sky Rocket, Burke, (120 men), 16 guns, 6 pdrs., burned.

BRIGS.

Hazard, Williams, 100 men, 6 pdrs., burned.
Active, ———, 100 men, 16 guns, 6 pdrs., burned.
Tyrannicide, Cathcart, 90 men, 14 6 pdr. guns, burned.
Defiance, ———, 90 men, 14 guns, 4 pdr. guns, burned.
Diligence, Brown, 90 men, 14 4 pdr. guns, burned.
Pallas, Johnstone, 89 men, 14 4 pdr. guns.

SLOOP.

Providence, Hacker, 50 men, 12 6 pdrs., burned.
Castine, Maine, September 9, 1779.

AWARD OF THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATORS.

The decision of the tribunal, awarding damages to the United States, begins with the recital of the formal language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, then the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents assembled at Geneva, exchange of powers, presentation of the cases, and continues verbatim as follows. The Tribunal, having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications made him impartially and carefully examined the same, and has arrived at the decision embodied in the published award.

DUTIES OF BELLIGERENTS.

Whereas, having a regard for the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty, the arbitrators are bound by the seventh article in deciding the matters submitted to be governed by the three rules therein specified and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case, and where as the due diligence referred to in the first and third of the said rules should be exercised by neutral governments in the exact proportion of the risks to which either belligerents may be exposed by the failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part, and whereas the circumstances out of which facts the subject matters of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of Her Majesty's government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation issued May 13, 1861

COMMISSIONS OF BELLIGERENT POWERS.

and whereas the effects of the violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of vessels is not done away with by any commission which governments of belligerent powers, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offense is completed, cannot be admitted as ground for the absolution of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence;

COURTESIES TO WAR VESSELS NO JUSTIFICATION

and whereas the privilege of ex-territoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations not as an absolute right but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed to for justification of the acts done in violation of neutrality;

NEITHER THE LACK OF PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

and whereas the absence of previous knowledge cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in a case in which the vessel carries its own condemnation;

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSARY TO PERMIT OF COALING.

and whereas, in order to impart to supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the second rule prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters, as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place; and whereas, respect to the vessel called

THE ALABAMA

it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, and her equipment, and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels, despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FAILED TO USE DUE DILIGENCE

in the performance of neutral obligations; and notwithstanding the official representation of Agents of the United States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention; and that the orders of detention which the Government did finally give were issued so late that the executing of them was not practicable;

MEASURES OF PURSUIT IMPERFECT

and whereas, after the escape of that vessel the measures taken for her pursuit and arrest